********** FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 14:29:28 ON 03 JUN 94

********** * WELCOME TO THE * *
U.S. PATENT TEXT FILE * **********

=> s tumor?/ti or cancer?/ti or tumor?/ab or cancer?/ab
557 TUMOR?/TI
394 CANCER?/TI
2108 TUMOR?/AB
1144 CANCER?/AB
L1 3142 TUMOR?/TI OR CANCER?/TI OR TUMOR?/AB OR CANCER?/AB
=> s l1 and (oncogene?/ti or oncogene?/ab or oncoprotein?/ti or oncoprotein?/ab) 22 ONCOGENE?/TI
46 ONCOGENE?/AB
0 ONCOPROTEIN?/TI
3 ONCOPROTEIN?/AB
L2 17 L1 AND (ONCOGENE?/TI OR ONCOGENE?/AB OR ONCOPROTEIN?/TI OR ONC
OPROTEIN?/AB)

=> d l2 1-17 cit ab

1. 5,300,631, Apr. 5, 1994, Antibodies specific for either ras photo- oncogene encoded P21 proteins or ras oncogene encoded P21 proteins but not for both and method of producing same; Robert A. Weinberg, et al., 530/387.7; 435/70.21, 172.2, 240.27; 436/547, 548; 530/387.9, 388.24, 388.8, 388.85, 389.2, 389.7 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
US PAT NO: 5,300,631 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 1 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Experiments designed to define the differences between the pas p21 oncogene DNA isolated from human bladder cancer cells and its corresponding proto- oncogene are described herein. By a series of in vitro recombinations, the difference was initially isolated to a 350 kb segment of DNA; sequencing defined the difference as a change in the Gly.sup.12 codon causing the p21 protein of the oncogene to contain valine at a location where the p21 protein of the proto- oncogene contained glycine. Assays for detecting carcinogenesis based on such differences are also described. In one type of assay, a restriction enzyme specific for either the altered or non-altered DNA segment of the genes are employed to detect carcinogenesis. In another type of assay, serological reagents, such as antibodies specific for either p21 protein expressed from the proto- oncogene or p21 expressed from the oncogene , or a common site therein, are described.

2. 5,294,627, Mar. 15, 1994, Directed biosynthesis of biologically active compounds; Bryon H. Arison, et al., 514/338, 397, 414, 444, 452; 546/270; 548/311.7, 463; 549/60, 363 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,294,627 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 2 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Compounds of Structural Formula (I) ##STR1## are produced by directed biosynthesis. These compounds are squalene synthase inhibitors and thus useful as cholesterol lowering agents and antifungal agents. These compounds are also inhibitors of farnesyl protein transferase and farnesylation of the oncogene protein Ras and thus useful in treating cancer .

3. 5,284,856, Feb. 8, 1994, Oncogene -encoded kinases inhibition using 4-H-1-benzopyran-4-one derivatives; Ramchandra G. Naik, et al., 514/320, 318 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,284,856 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 3 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Compounds of the formula I ##STR1## in which the substituents R.sub.1 -R.sub.5 and n and m are as defined are suitable for controlling tumors .

4. 5,283,256, Feb. 1, 1994, Cholesterol-lowering agents; Claude Dufresne, et al., 514/452; 435/254.1; 549/363 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
US PAT NO: 5,283,256 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 4 of 17
ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to compounds of structural formula (I): ##STR1## which are squalene synthase inhibitors and thus useful as cholesterol lowering agents and antifungal agents. These compounds are also inhibitors of farnesyl protein transferase and farnesylation of the oncogene protein Ras and thus useful in treating cancer . This invention also relates to a process for obtaining compounds of structural formula (I).

5. 5,258,401, Nov. 2, 1993, Cholesterol lowering compounds; Gregory D. Berger, et al., 514/452, 228.2, 233.8, 253, 256, 321, 333, 338, 365, 374, 382, 397, 406, 414, 422; 546/187, 197, 256, 270; 548/204, 236, 253, 311.7, 364.4, 454, 455, 517, 518; 549/13, 23, 28, 58, 60, 229, 310, 363 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,258,401 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 5 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Disclosed herein are compounds of structural formula (I) ##STR1## which are useful as cholesterol lowering agents. These compounds are

also useful as inhibitors of squalene synthase, inhibitors of fungal growth, inhibitors of farnesyl-protein transferase and farnesylation of the oncogene protein Ras. These compounds are also useful in the treatment of cancer .

6. 5,156,841, Oct. 20, 1992, Anti- tumor vaccine; Ulf R. Rapp, 424/88; 514/21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,156,841 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 6 of 17
ABSTRACT:
An antitumor vaccine utilizing oncoproteins as immunogen is disclosed. The oncoprotein could be administered either as isolated, substantially pure product or expressed through a recombinant vaccinia virus containing either the complete coding sequence for the oncoprotein (s) or portions thereof.

7. 5,084,556, Jan. 28, 1992, Composition of M-CSF conjugated to cytotoxic agents and a method for treating cancers characterized by over-expression of the c-fms proto- oncogene ; Eugene L. Brown, 530/351; 424/85.1, 85.91; 514/2, 8; 530/402, 403, 404, 405 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,084,556 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 7 of 17
ABSTRACT:
A composition and method for treating cancers characterized by over-expression of the c-fms proto- oncogene /M-CSF receptor protein are provided. The composition involves a M-CSF polypeptide cross-linked to a cytotoxic agent capable of crossing into the cytoplasm of the cell bearing the receptor and killing the cell.

8. 5,068,175, Nov. 26, 1991, Method of detecting ras oncogene related malignancies; Nagindra Prashad, 435/6, 5; 436/64, 813; 530/406; 536/24.3, 24.31; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,068,175 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 8 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Methods and composition for detecting the presence of human ras oncogene related malignancies are provided, where a biological sample is assayed for protein(s) specific to a DNA sequence. In the methods of this invention, the test reaction involves admixing a biological sample from cancer patients or control donors with labelled ras oncogene promoter DNA. The admixture is incubated under conditions favorable for promoting specific interactions between proteins and the labelled DNA. Thereafter, the admixture is separated by charge and size in an electrophoretic field and the protein-DNA interactions are identified depending on the method of label employed. Bands migrating at a slower rate than the uncomplexed DNA are indicative of a protein-DNA interaction (i.e. circulating serum protein(s) from cancer patients interacting specifically with a region(s) of the ras oncogene promoter DNA). Utilizing this experimental protocol, the serum proteins of interest include at least four different proteins that specifically interact with a region or regions of the ras oncogene promoter DNA. The four different factors, ranging in molecular weight from about 200 Kd to about 50 Kd are proteinaceous in nature as demonstrated by their trypsin sensitivity and heat stability.

9. 4,968,603, Nov. 6, 1990, Determination of status in neoplastic disease; Dennis J. Slamon, et al., 435/6, 7.23; 436/94, 501; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,968,603 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 9 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Amplification of the HER-2/neu oncogene is related to the status of neoplastic diseases, particularly breast and ovarian adenocarcinomas. The presence of multiple gene copies in tumor cells indicates that the disease is more likely to spread beyond the primary tumor site, and that the disease therefore may require more aggressive treatment than might otherwise be indicated by other diagnostic factors. In particular, the degree of gene amplification appears to provide greater prognostic utility than either the estrogen receptor or the progesterone receptor, and provides utility equal to that of the determination of lymph node status. The information provided by the gene amplification test, however, is not duplicative with the determination of lymph node status and the two tests together provide greatly improved prognostic utility.
10. 4,935,341, Jun. 19, 1990, Detection of point mutations in neu genes; Cornelia I. Bargmann, et al., 435/6, 803; 436/501; 536/24.3, 24.31; 935/9, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,935,341 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 10 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Oligonucleotide probes reactive with regions of neu oncogenes of mammalian origin in which the mutation causing activation of such oncogenes is contained are described, as are methods for their use in detecting the presence of neu oncogenes in tumor cells. Antibodies specific for gene products encoded by neu oncogenes are also described.

11. 4,918,162, Apr. 17, 1990, Assays and antibodies for N-MYC proteins; Dennis J. Slamon, et al., 530/324; 424/88; 530/350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
US PAT NO: 4,918,162 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 11 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Methods and compositions are provided for identifying patients suffering from cancer , particularly neural and neuroendocrine cancers . It has been found that the protein expression product of the human N-mcy proto- oncogene may be detected in certain biological specimens, particularly tissue specimens and sputum samples. By obtaining immunogenic N-myc polypeptides, either synthetically

or by isolation from a natural source, antibodies specific for the N-myc protein are obtained. Those antibodies may then be used in immunological techniques for detecting the presence of N-myc in the biological samples. In particular, the antibodies may be employed in immunohistochemical techniques to detect the N-myc protein in prepared tissue and sputum samples.
12. 4,892,829, Jan. 9, 1990, Human plasma cell line having rearranged c-myc proto- oncogene ; Adi F. Gazdar, et al., 435/240.2, 240.25, 948 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,892,829 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 12 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Using a serum-free defined medium, a human cell line, NCI-H929, was established from a malignant effusion occuring in a patient with IgAk myeloma. The cultured cells have the morphologic, ultrastructural, biochemical, immunologic and cytochemical features of plasma cells. The cells have rearranged alpha and kappa genes and synthesize and secrete very high amounts of IgAk (>80 .mu.g/10.sup.6 cells/24 hr). The cells express surface immunoglobulin (alpha and kappa), the plasma cell antigen PCA-1, the transferrin receptor (T9) and T10, but lack antigens associated with earlier stages of B cell development (HLA-DR, B1, B2, B4, CALLA), as well as other leukocyte-macrophage antigens and Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen. While the tumor cells were predominantly near-diploid, the cultured cells are predominantly near-tetraploid with six copies of chromosome 8, four to six of which have an 8q+ abnormality. The cultured cells have a rearrangement of the cellular c-myc proto- oncogene (located at 8q24) and express c-myc RNA.
13. 4,871,838, Oct. 3, 1989, Probes and methods for detecting activated ras oncogenes ; Johannes L. Bos, et al., 536/24.31; 435/6, 803; 436/813; 935/9, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,871,838 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 13 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Molecules complementary to nucleotide sequences encoding mutant ras protiens which contain a single-base mutation in the codon encoding amino acids at position 13, 12 or 61 have been produced. These molecules are useful in methods of detecting specific single-base mutations in altered ras genes and the specific cancers associated with such mutations.
14. 4,837,237, Jun. 6, 1989, Therapy using glucosidase processing inhibitors; Larry R. Rohrschneider, et al., 514/62; 436/63, 64; 514/23, 283, 345, 729, 738 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,837,237 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 14 of 17
ABSTRACT:
A method of regulating oncogene -mediated cell transformation in a mammalian host. Oncogenes having glycosylated expression products are regulated by administering an effective amount of a processing glucosidase inhibitor: a glucosidase I inhibitor, e.g., castanospermine, N-methyl-1-deoxynojirimycin, 1-deoxynojirimycin, 5-amino-5-deoxy-D- glucopyranose; or a glucosidase II inhibitor, e.g., bromoconduritol. The glucosidase I inhibitors are preferred, particularly castanospermine (CA) and N-methyl-1-deoxynojirimycin (MdN). Oncogenes having glycosylated expression products that are ultimately expressed on the plasma membrane or secreted from transformed cells are particularly susceptible to regulation by these anti- cancer drugs. Also provided is a method of regulating the immune system of a mammalian host. Administration of an effective amount of a processing glucosidase inhibitor suppresses proliferation and differentiation of monocytic and myeloblastic cells.
15. 4,786,718, Nov. 22, 1988, Method of preparing antibodies to characterize oncogenes ; Robert A. Weinberg, et al., 530/387.7; 424/85.8; 435/70.21, 172.2; 436/547, 548; 530/389.7, 808, 809; 930/10 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,786,718 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 15 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Experiments designed to define the differences between the 21 oncogene of DNA isolated from human bladder cancer cells and its corresponding proto- oncogene are described herein. By a series of in vitro recombinations, the difference was initially isolated to a 350 kb segment of DNA; sequencing defined the difference as a change in the Gly.sup.12 codon causing the p21 protein of the oncogene to contain valine at a location where the p21 protein of the proto- oncogene contained glycine. Assays for detecting carcinogenesis based on such differences are also described. In one type of assay, a restriction enzyme specific for either the altered or non-altered DNA segment of the genes are employed to detect carcinogenesis. In another type of assay, seralogical reagents, such as antibody specific for either p21 protein expressed from the proto- oncogene or oncogene , or a common site therein, are described.

16. 4,725,550, Feb. 16, 1988, Novel mutation of the c-K-ras oncogene activated in a human lung carcinoma; Manuel Perucho, et al., 435/320.1, 172.3; 536/23.1, 23.5, 24.1; 930/10; 935/9, 66 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
US PAT NO: 4,725,550 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 16 of 17
ABSTRACT:
A c-Kirsten ras oncogene has been isolated from a human lung tumor cell line. This c-Kirsten ras has a mutation in codon 61 of the second coding exon and is capable of transforming NIH/3T3 mouse fibroblast cells to tumorigenic cells.

17. 4,535,058, Aug. 13, 1985, Characterization of oncogenes and assays based thereon; Robert A. Weinberg, et al., 435/6, 15, 18, 91.53, 172.3; 436/27, 63, 64, 94, 504, 515, 813; 536/23.5, 24.1; 930/10; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,535,058 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 17 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Experiments designed to define the differences between an oncogene isolated from human bladder cancer cells and its corresponding proto- oncogene are described herein. By a series of in vitro recombinations, the difference was initially isolated to a

350 kb segment of DNA; sequencing defined the difference as a change in the Gly.sup.12 codon causing the p21 protein of the oncogene to contain valine at a location where the p21 protein of the proto- oncogene contained glycine. Assays for detecting carcinogenesis based on such differences are also described. In one type of assay, a restriction enzyme specific for either the altered or non-altered DNA segment of the genes are employed to detect carcinogenesis. In another type of assay, seralogical reagents, such as antibody specific for either p21 protein expressed from the proto- oncogene or oncogene , or a common site therein, are described.

=> e leukapheresis
E1 2 LEUKAPHERESES/BI
E2 2 LEUKAPHERESING/BI
E3 36 --> LEUKAPHERESIS/BI
E4 1 LEUKAPHERSIS/BI
E5 3 LEUKAPHORESIS/BI
E6 2 LEUKARDT/BI
E7 19 LEUKART/BI
E8 5 LEUKASSAY/BI
E9 2 LEUKATRIENE/BI
E10 2 LEUKAURAMINE/BI
E11 1 LEUKCCYTE/BI
E12 2 LEUKCOCYTE/BI

=> s e3
L3 36 LEUKAPHERESIS/BI

=> s leukapheresis/ti or leukapheresis/ab
0 LEUKAPHERESIS/TI
2 LEUKAPHERESIS/AB
L4 2 LEUKAPHERESIS/TI OR LEUKAPHERESIS/AB

=> d l4 1-2 cit ab

1. 4,808,151, Feb. 28, 1989, Simplified method for the preparation of human lymphokine activated killer cells; George F. Dunn, Jr., et al., 604/6; 210/360.1; 424/534; 435/2; 514/2, 21; 530/351 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
US PAT NO: 4,808,151 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 1 of 2
ABSTRACT:
A lymphocyte-containing white blood cell fraction obtained by standard leukapheresis , elutriation leukapheresis or standard centrifugation can be used for production of lymphokine activated killer cells by incubation with IL-2. Removal of red blood cells and granulocytes by centrifugation on ficoll is not necessary.
2. 4,255,267, Mar. 10, 1981, Separation and recovery of granulocytes from blood using adherence on an expandable bed of a polymeric material; Harvey H. Hoehn, et al., 210/678, 692 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,255,267 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 2 of 2
ABSTRACT:
A leukapheresis process is disclosed in which an expandable bed of synthetic polymeric packing having a diameter of from 90 .mu.m to 2000 .mu.m and preferably 200 .mu.m to 400 .mu.m is used to adhere granulocytes from blood. The granulocytes are harvested from the packing by expanding the bed and washing with a physiologically acceptable solution.

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L1 3142 S TUMOR?/TI OR CANCER?/TI OR TUMOR?/AB OR CANCER?/AB L2 17 S L1 AND (ONCOGENE?/TI OR ONCOGENE?/AB OR ONCOPROTEIN?/TI OR
E LEUKAPHERESIS
L3 36 S E3
L4 2 S LEUKAPHERESIS/TI OR LEUKAPHERESIS/AB

=> s l3 and (cancer? or tumor?0
UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS 'AND (CANCER?'

=> s l3 and (cancer? or tumor?)
12888 CANCER?
12152 TUMOR?
L5 29 L3 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR?)

=> d l5 1-29

1. 5,288,854, Feb. 22, 1994, Functional derivatives of ICAM-1 which are substantially capable of binding to LFA-1 but are substantially incapable of binding to MAC-1; Michael S. Diamond, et al., 530/395; 424/88; 530/350, 808, 827, 868 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 5,284,931, Feb. 8, 1994, Intercellular adhesion molecules, and their binding ligands; Timothy A. Springer, et al., 424/85.8; 514/8; 530/388.22, 395, 808, 868 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 5,204,324, Apr. 20, 1993, Biologically competent, virus inactivated albumin; Edward Shanbrom, 514/2, 6, 21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 5,192,537, Mar. 9, 1993, Method of treating renal cell carcinoma using activated mononuclear cells, renal tumor antigen and cimetidine; Michael E. Osband, 424/85.2, 88, 93R, 534; 514/2, 339, 482 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 5,147,289, Sep. 15, 1992, Non-specific immune system enhancement; Richard L. Edelson, 604/4; 424/90; 604/20 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

6. 5,128,247, Jul. 7, 1992, Methods for isolation of nucleic acids from eukaryotic and prokaryotic sources; Charles A. Koller, 435/91.53, 6, 259, 270, 820; 536/25.42; 935/19, 20, 21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

7. 5,128,150, Jul. 7, 1992, Albumin enhanced antiviral blood product treatment and product produced; Edward Shanbrom, 424/533, 529, 530, 531, 532, 534; 435/2; 514/2, 6, 21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

8. 5,126,132, Jun. 30, 1992, Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes as a treatment modality for human cancer ; Steven A. Rosenberg, 424/93V, 85.2, 534 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

9. 5,108,760, Apr. 28, 1992, Enhances LAK cell activation by treatment of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells with amino acid amides; Joseph D. Irr, et al., 424/534, 9, 85.1, 85.2, 529, 577, 578; 435/240.1, 240.2, 240.21, 240.25, 948; 514/21, 885 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

10. 5,104,373, Apr. 14, 1992, Method and apparatus for extracorporeal blood treatment; Alan A. Davidner, et al., 604/4, 5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

11. 5,093,115, Mar. 3, 1992, Method of preparing activated killer monocytes for treating colorectal cancer ; Henry C. Stevenson, 424/85.5, 85.1, 85.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

12. 5,077,216, Dec. 31, 1991, Monoclonal antibodies specific for a human mononculear phagocyte-specific antigen; Peter M. Morganelli, et al., 435/240.27, 70.21, 172.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

13. 5,002,879, Mar. 26, 1991, Treatment of tumors with autologous LAK cells, interleukin-2 and an ornithine decarboxylase inhibitor; Terry L. Bowlin, et al., 435/71.1; 424/85.2, 93V, 534; 435/240.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

14. 4,950,225, Aug. 21, 1990, Method for extracorporeal blood shear treatment; Alan A. Davidner, et al., 604/4, 28 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

15. 4,937,232, Jun. 26, 1990, Inhibition of protein kinase C by long-chain bases; Robert M. Bell, et al., 514/26, 28; 536/5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

16. 4,849,329, Jul. 18, 1989, Process for preparing lymphokine activated killer cells; Kam H. Leung, et al., 435/2; 424/85.2, 93R, 534; 435/240.2, 240.21; 514/2, 21; 530/351; 604/4, 240, 241 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

17. 4,838,852, Jun. 13, 1989, Active specific immune suppression; Richard L. Edelson, et al., 604/4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

18. 4,816,450, Mar. 28, 1989, Inhibition of protein kinase C by long-chain bases; Robert M. Bell, et al., 514/25, 23, 26, 28, 54; 536/5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

19. 4,808,151, Feb. 28, 1989, Simplified method for the preparation of human lymphokine activated killer cells; George F. Dunn, Jr., et al., 604/6; 210/360.1; 424/534; 435/2; 514/2, 21; 530/351 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

20. 4,785,077, Nov. 15, 1988, Substantially pure cytotoxicity triggering factor; Richard Kornbluth, et al., 530/351; 424/85.1, 85.4; 435/70.3, 70.4, 240.31, 948; 530/350, 827 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

21. 4,765,899, Aug. 23, 1988, Apparatus for continuous separation of leukocyte/platelet-enriched fraction from whole blood; John R. Wells, et al., 210/519, 521; 422/44 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

22. 4,690,915, Sep. 1, 1987, Adoptive immunotherapy as a treatment modality in humans; Steven A. Rosenberg, 514/2; 424/85.2, 93R, 534; 435/240.2, 240.25; 514/21; 530/351 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

23. 4,676,980, Jun. 30, 1987, Target specific cross-linked heteroantibodies; David M. Segal, et al., 424/85.91, 85.8, 88; 435/107, 188; 436/819; 530/388.22, 388.8, 389.1, 389.8, 391.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

24. 4,663,058, May 5, 1987, Process for continuous separation of leukocyte/platelet-enriched fraction from whole blood; John R. Wells, et al., 210/801, 519, 522; 436/63 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

25. 4,503,035, Mar. 5, 1985, Protein purification process and product; Sidney Pestka, et al., 424/85.5, 85.6, 85.7; 435/70.5, 811; 530/351, 417, 828, 829, 854; 930/10, 142 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

26. 4,289,690, Sep. 15, 1981, Protein purification process and product; Sidney Pestka, et al., 530/351; 435/811; 530/412, 413, 415, 828, 830; 930/142; 935/59 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

27. 4,255,267, Mar. 10, 1981, Separation and recovery of granulocytes from blood using adherence on an expandable bed of a polymeric material; Harvey H. Hoehn, et al., 210/678, 692 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

28. 4,111,199, Sep. 5, 1978, Method of collecting transfusable granulocytes by gravity leukopheresis; Isaac Djerassi, 604/6; 436/63 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

29. 3,655,123, Apr. 11, 1972, CONTINUOUS FLOW BLOOD SEPARATOR; George T. Judson, et al., 422/44; 494/10, 41, 60, 84; 604/6, 67 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
=> d l5 4 cit ab

4. 5,192,537, Mar. 9, 1993, Method of treating renal cell carcinoma using activated mononuclear cells, renal tumor antigen and cimetidine; Michael E. Osband, 424/85.2, 88, 93R, 534; 514/2, 339, 482 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,192,537 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 4 of 29
ABSTRACT:
Immunoreactive cells sensitized for an antigenic marker associated with a malignant tumor are prepared in vitro by collecting the tumor patient's own mononuclear cells, depleting suppressor T-cells, suspending the mononuclear cells with serum, preferably autologous, and culturing the cells under conditions to activate and immunize the patient's mononuclear cells against the patient's tumor . Methods of treatment and immunized cells in pharmaceutical presentations are described.
=>
=>
=> s tumor(w)cell?(p)bind? or cancer(w)cell?(p)bind?

9511 TUMOR
271672 CELL?

155235 BIND?
530 TUMOR(W)CELL?(P)BIND?

11915 CANCER
271672 CELL?

155235 BIND?
277 CANCER(W)CELL?(P)BIND?
L6 718 TUMOR(W)CELL?(P)BIND? OR CANCER(W)CELL?(P)BIND?
=> s l6 and (column? or matrix? or resin? or filter?)

208976 COLUMN?
103519 MATRIX?
232307 RESIN?
342260 FILTER?

L7 606 L6 AND (COLUMN? OR MATRIX? OR RESIN? OR FILTER?)

BSUM(14)
=> s tumor(w)cell?/ab or cancer(w)cell?/ab
9511 TUMOR
48191 CELL?/AB
371 TUMOR(W)CELL?/AB
11915 CANCER
48191 CELL?/AB
146 CANCER(W)CELL?/AB
L8 510 TUMOR(W)CELL?/AB OR CANCER(W)CELL?/AB

=> s l8 and (matrix? or column? or resin? or filter?)/ab
17713 MATRIX?/AB
18489 COLUMN?/AB
43844 RESIN?/AB
41853 FILTER?/AB

L9 8 L8 AND (MATRIX? OR COLUMN? OR RESIN? OR FILTER?)/AB
=> d l9 1-8 cit ab

1. 5,270,171, Dec. 14, 1993, Cancer-associated SCM-recognition factor, preparation and method of use; Boris Cercek, et al., 435/29; 436/811, 813; 530/324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 350, 380 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,270,171 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L9: 1 of 8
ABSTRACT:
A cancer recognition factor (SCM factor) useful in the performance of the structuredness of the cytoplasmic matrix (SCM) test has been isolated, purified to substantial homogeneity, and characterized, and methods for its use have been described. The factor is a peptide of at least 9 amino acid residues including a core sequence of 9 amino acid residues having an amphipathicity profile substantially equivalent to that of the sequence F-L-M-I-D-Q-N-T-K and produces at least a 10 percent decrease in the intracellular fluorescence polarization value of SCM-responding lymphocytes from donors afflicted with cancer. A synthetic SCM factor representing a consensus sequence of M-I-P-P-E-V-K-F-N-K-P-F-V- F-L-M-I-D-Q-N-T-K-V-P-L-F-M-G-K is fully active. Antibodies specific for SCM factor are useful in immunoassays that can detect the factor, including detection in cancer cells grown in vitro. The SCM factor is useful for screening of blood samples and other body fluids or cell aspirates for the presence of malignancy in the donor. The multiple action spectrum of the SCM factor including cancer proliferation and invasion promotion, as well as inhibition of the host's immune defense mechanisms and synthesis of SCM factor by cancer cells , represents a novel target for cancer management. Methods for reducing in vivo activity of the SCM factor, such as dialysis or antibody neutralization, can also be useful in the management of cancer.

2. 5,158,874, Oct. 27, 1992, Determining metastic potential of tumor cells and isolating metastic tumor cells; Hynda K. Kleinman, et al., 435/34, 29, 240.2, 240.23, 240.243, 948 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,158,874 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L9: 2 of 8
ABSTRACT:
The present invention discloses a biologically active basement membrane composition. When polymerized under physiogical conditions, the composition forms gel-like structures whose ultrastructure resembles interconnected thin sheets of the lamina densa zone of basement membrane. The major components of the composition include laminin, type IV collagen, heparan sulfate proteoglycan, entactin and nidogen. These components polymerize in constant proportions when redissolved and allowed to reconstitute. Molecular sieve studies on the soluble extract demonstrate that laminin, entactin and nidogen are associated in a large but dissociable complex. The reconstituted matrix is biologically active and stimulates the growth and differentiation of a variety of cells, including epithelial cells, nerve cells, hair follicles and the like. The reconstituted matrix can also be used for determining metastatic potential of tumor cells and for isolating metastatic tumor cells .

3. 4,975,377, Dec. 4, 1990, Cell growth chambers and method of use thereof; Marc E. Key, 435/284; 422/102; 435/240.243, 240.25, 285, 286, 287, 297, 299, 300, 301 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,975,377 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L9: 3 of 8
ABSTRACT:
Growth chambers for anchorage-independent cell growth therein are formed of a gel matrix having a surface disallowing anchorage-dependent cell growth over the full interior thereof. In a preferred form the chambers have a generally cylidnrical wall and an integral convex bottom wall forming an annular volume at the foot of the cylindrical wall which is substantially lower than the central portion to concentrate such anchorage-indpendent cells. The gel matrix is sufficiently permeable to permit passage of cell-growth nutrients and waste product solutes through said wall when the chambers are filled below the open end and submerged in a growth medium. Preferably the gel matrix is formed of 1% to 5% cross-linked polyacrylamide and from 99% to 95% water. In a preferred method of using the growth chambers, undifferentiated tumor cells and normal cells, including fibroblasts, are cultured together. Anchorage-independent tumor cells proliferate while anchorage-dependent cells are unable to grow without attachment. The method is useful for evaluating in vitro therapeutic agents to control tumor growth, normal cell growth or microspheres and generation of immunoglobulins from lymphocyte cells.

4. 4,829,000, May 9, 1989, Reconstituted basement membrane complex with biological activity; Hynda K. Kleinman, et al., 435/240.23, 240.2, 240.243, 267, 273, 948 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,829,000 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L9: 4 of 8
ABSTRACT:
The present invention discloses a biologically active basement membrane composition. When polymerized under physiological conditions, the composition forms gel-like structures whose ultrastructure resembles interconnected thin sheets of the lamina densa zone of basement membrane. The major components of the composition include laminin, type IV collagen, heparin sulfate proteoglycan, entactin and nidogen. These components polymerize in constant proportions when redissolved and allowed to reconstitute. Molecular sieve studies on the soluble extract demonstrate that laminin, entactin and nidogen are associated in a large but dissociable complex. The reconstituted matrix is biologically active and stimulates the growth and differentiation of a variety of cells, including epithelial cells, nerve cells, hair follicles and the like. The reconstituted matrix can also be used for determining metastatic potential of tumor cells and for isolating metastatic tumor cells .

5. 4,430,318, Feb. 7, 1984, Immunoassay utilizing .sup.125 I Protein A; John J. Langone, 424/1.57; 435/883; 436/501, 518, 520, 539, 542, 804, 828; 530/389.2, 389.3, 389.6, 389.7, 389.8, 391.1, 398, 402, 403, 413, 806, 816, 825, 863 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,430,318 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L9: 5 of 8
ABSTRACT:
An improved method for the preparation of .sup.125 I-labelled Protein A (.sup.125 I PA) of high specific and functional activity. .sup.125 I PA has been used in combination with purified rabbit IgG (immunoglobulin G) bound to a solid support to develop a competitive binding assay capable of detecting Protein A or human, rabbit and guinea pig IgG at the nanogram level. Additionally, .sup.125 I PA may be used to detect methotrexate, leucovorin and similar substances.
.sup.125 I PA has also been used to detect IgG anti-Forssman antibody bound to sheep erythrocytes and to line-1 and line-10 tumor cells and as an indirect assay for tumor associated antigen in the ascitic fluid of tumor-bearing guinea pigs.
Additionally, an improved method of preparation of iodination of Protein A is utilized. This procedure used the Bolton-Hunter (1973) reagent of radioactive iodine in benzene which carrier is evaporated. The PA is added or attached while in an amino acid mixture and separation is per column utilizing Sephadex G-25 and VBS-gel.

6. 4,416,772, Nov. 22, 1983, Apparatus for concentrating and filtering body cavity fluids; Takashi Sato, et al., 210/137; 128/DIG.3; 210/195.2, 257.2, 266; 604/27 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,416,772 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L9: 6 of 8
ABSTRACT:
Body cavity fluids, such as ascitic fluid and pleural fluid, are concentrated and filtered to remove bacteria and cancer cells , and the filtered concentrate is returned to the patient intravenously. The concentration and filtration are performed batch-wise, with the concentration being done before the filtration. The apparatus for concentrating and filtering includes a first container for holding the body fluid, a second container for holding the final filtered concentrate, a filter , a concentrator, a pump and two branched tubes connected to the filter and the concentrator which tubes can be selectively closed for concentrating and filtering the body fluid. The fluid outlet of the first container is designed to help prevent precipitated fibrin from passing out of the container and blocking the concentrator or filter membranes.

7. 4,328,207, May 4, 1982, Process for preparing mouse interferon; Kaname Sugimoto, 424/85.7; 435/70.5, 811 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
US PAT NO: 4,328,207 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L9: 7 of 8
ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to a process which is easily applicable for industrial production of mouse interferon.
Particularly, the present invention relates to a process based on the discovery that a large amount and high activity of mouse interferon is obtained by transplanting established mouse tumor cells to other warm-blooded animal body or inoculating the cells in a culture medium charged in a filter -membrane-interposed diffusion chamber which is designed and fitted up to or in the animal body so that its nutrient body fluid feeds the cells, multiplying the transplanted or inoculated cells in the warm-blooded animal body or the diffusion chamber utilizing said body fluid, and exposing the multiplied cells to the action of interferon inducer in vitro or in vivo.

8. 4,083,786, Apr. 11, 1978, Apparatus for treating ascites; Nobuaki Tsuda, et al., 210/321.61, 321.89 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,083,786 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L9: 8 of 8
ABSTRACT:
An apparatus for treating ascites which is safe and superior in performance and does not cause hemolysis, by removing harmful bacteria or cancer cells contained in ascites, by filtration, concentrating useful proteins, etc. contained therein and returning the resulting concentrate to living body is provided.
Said apparatus comprises an ascites-transporting means, a
hemolysis-preventive means connected to said ascites-transporting means, a filter for removing bacteria and cancer cells , containing at least one membrane for filtering the ascites which has passed said hemolysis-preventive means, and a concentrating vessel containing at least one membrane for concentrating the ascites thus filtered .